

furnish useful phytogeographic records. It worthily supplements and completes Miss Kittredge's previous publication.—C. A. W.

LUDWIGIA MICROCARPA IN MISSOURI.—The southern coastal plain species, *Ludwigia microcarpa* Michx., has been recorded as ranging from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

Recently the author was collecting in Oregon County, southern Missouri, and found this species locally abundant in a swampy meadow in a valley along the spring branch of Greer Spring, near Greer. This swampy meadow was formed by the seepage of a small spring, locally known as "Hatcher's Spring" which rises in the valley of Greer Spring branch, and joins the latter after a flow of fifty feet. *Ludwigia microcarpa* was associated with *Panicum agrostoides*, var. *ramosius* (Mohr) Fern., *Eleocharis calva* Torr., *Fuirena simplex* Vahl, *Parnassia grandifolia* DC., *Galium tinctorium* L. (*G. Claytoni* of Gray's Manual, 7th edition), and *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.

Its occurrence here represents a northern extension of range for the species of several hundred miles and places it within the range of Gray's Manual. Specimens of the plant have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium, and the herbarium of Field Museum. The data are as follows: swampy meadow along Greer Spring branch, 1 mile north of Greer, Oregon County, Missouri, Aug. 26, 1939, *J. A. Steyermark 27987*.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Field Museum of Natural History.

A PILOSE VARIETY OF *DIERVILLA LONICERA*.—

DIERVILLA LONICERA Mill., var. **hypomalaca**, var. nov., foliis subtus dense pilosis. ONTARIO: Bear Island, Temagami Forest Reserve, June 28, 1930, *P. V. Krotkov*, no. 5606; Tobemory, Bruce Co., June 22, 1933, *Krotkov*, no. 7808; edge of beach, Pike Bay, Bruce Peninsula, July 17, 1935, *A. S. Pease & E. C. Ogden*, no. 24,852 (TYPE in Gray Herb.). WISCONSIN: near Garrett Bay Inn, Ellison Bay, Door Co., July 9, 1918, *Milton T. Greenman*, no. 20.

Typical wide-ranging *Diervilla lonicera* has the leaves glabrous or at most a little setulose along the midrib beneath. Var. *hypomalaca*, known only from a limited area in the range, is striking on account of the dense white pilosity of the lower surfaces of the leaves.—M. L. FERNALD.

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